
Citation:

Pennington, A and South, J and Bagnall, A-M and Bharadwa, M and Corcoran, R (2021) The Wellbeing Inequality Assessment Toolkit 2021 - WIAT WORKSHOP TEMPLATE. Project Report. University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Link to Leeds Beckett Repository record:

<https://eprints.leedsbeckett.ac.uk/id/eprint/8017/>

Document Version:

Monograph (Published Version)

The aim of the Leeds Beckett Repository is to provide open access to our research, as required by funder policies and permitted by publishers and copyright law.

The Leeds Beckett repository holds a wide range of publications, each of which has been checked for copyright and the relevant embargo period has been applied by the Research Services team.

We operate on a standard take-down policy. If you are the author or publisher of an output and you would like it removed from the repository, please [contact us](#) and we will investigate on a case-by-case basis.

Each thesis in the repository has been cleared where necessary by the author for third party copyright. If you would like a thesis to be removed from the repository or believe there is an issue with copyright, please contact us on openaccess@leedsbeckett.ac.uk and we will investigate on a case-by-case basis.



WELLBEING INEQUALITY ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

WIAT WORKSHOP TEMPLATE



The impact assessment template comprises **three sections**:

1. **Section one** records background and context.
2. **Section two** considers the potential impacts on key place-based wellbeing and community wellbeing determinants (factors), identifies the direction of impact (positive or negative) and the groups most likely to be affected. Recommendations for improvements to the policy or project are then developed.
3. **Section three** prioritises recommendations for action.

SECTION ONE:

Background and context

Title of policy or project ¹ being assessed	
Date assessment conducted	
Person(s) involved in the assessment process (name, organisation represented and job title if applicable)	
What stage of development is the policy or project at?	

¹ We use 'policies or projects' for brevity, but this includes interventions, plans, strategies, programmes and projects etc.

SECTION TWO:

Identification of impacts, population groups, and recommendations

Instructions for completing the table

The first column contains a list of key determinants that are known to influence wellbeing (wellbeing determinants). These are grouped into social, environmental, economic, health. Other determinants, specific to the policy or project being considered, can be added. Appendix 1 contains a model of major categories of determinants.

STEP 1: Assess the **likelihood** of the policy or project impacting on this wellbeing determinant and record as:

- **Likely** (it is likely that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant).
[Code as L](#)
- **Unlikely** (it is unlikely that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant).
[Code as U](#)

If the wellbeing impact is considered **likely**, continue to **step 2**.

If the wellbeing impact is considered **unlikely**, move on to the next wellbeing determinant.

STEP 2: Are the impacts likely to be positive, negative, or not know?

Identify the direction of change of the impacts on wellbeing as positive, negative, or not known.

[Code Positive as P.](#)

[Code Negative N.](#)

[Code Not Known as KN.](#)

Recommendations for improvements to the policy or project can still be made if the direction of change is not known.



STEP 3: List the groups most likely to be affected by the policy or project. Examples of population groups are below (this is not intended to be a complete list).

- Infants and toddlers
- Children and adolescents
- Working age people
- Older people
- Males/ females
- Single/ married people
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+) people
- People with dependants
- Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) people
- People with particular religious beliefs
- People with particular political beliefs
- Chronically ill people
- People with disabilities
- People who are homeless, people sleeping rough
- Unemployed people
- Economically disadvantaged people
- Gypsies and travellers
- Others (please **specify**)

STEP 4: Make recommendations to reduce negative impacts and promote positive impacts for the whole community and/or specified population groups.

STEP 5: Rank priorities for action through recommendations from highest to lowest priority by numbering the items in the final column.



SECTION TWO:

Wellbeing impacts, population groups, and recommendations

Social determinants that influence wellbeing					
1. Likelihood that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant (Likely or Unlikely)		2. Are impacts Positive, Negative, or direction Not Known?	3. Groups most affected	4. Recommendations to reduce negative, or promote positive impacts	5. Rank of priorities for action (number highest to lowest)
(L / U)		(P / N / NK)			
Civic participation (e.g. volunteering)					
Community control over local decisions					
Social cohesion and belonging					
Local pride					
Other determinants affected by the specific policy or project (specify)					

Environmental determinants that influence wellbeing

1. Likelihood that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant (Likely or Unlikely)		2. Are impacts Positive, Negative, or direction Not Known ?	3. Groups most affected	4. Recommendations to reduce negative, or promote positive impacts	5. Rank of priorities for action (number highest to lowest)
(L / U)		(P / N / NK)			
Quality, provision and safety of homes (specify)					
Quality and safety of streets and public spaces, including perception (specify)					
Quality and safety of transport, including walking, cycling, cars, and public transport (specify)					
Provision of local amenities, e.g., for shopping, leisure, lifelong learning (specify)					
Other determinants affected by the specific policy or project (specify)					

Economic determinants that influence wellbeing

1. Likelihood that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant (Likely or Unlikely) (L / U)		2. Are impacts Positive, Negative, or direction Not Known? (P / N / NK)	3. Groups most affected	4. Recommendations to reduce negative, or promote positive impacts	5. Rank of priorities for action (number highest to lowest)
Education, training, and job opportunity, security or quality (specify)					
Household incomes					
Social mobility (socio-economic mobility)					
Individual and household debt					
Other determinants affected by the specific policy or project (specify)					

Health determinants that influence wellbeing

1. Likelihood that the policy or project will impact on this wellbeing determinant (Likely or Unlikely)		2. Are impacts Positive, Negative, or direction Not Known?	3. Groups most affected	4. Recommendations to reduce negative, or promote positive impacts	5. Rank of priorities for action (number highest to lowest)
(L / U)		(P / N / NK)			
Access to local health (including mental health) and social care services (specify)					
Ability to achieve daily activities					
Opportunities to keep fit and well					
Physical health (including exposures to risks)					
Mental health (including levels of individual control, and anxiety about policy or project)					
Other determinants affected by the specific policy or project (specify)					

SECTION THREE:

Priority recommendations for action

STEP 1: Record your highest numbered rankings of 'priorities for action' (right-hand column in section two above) in order below (choose an appropriate and manageable number for each, e.g., the top 3). Do this separately for each category of determinants (factor) influencing wellbeing.

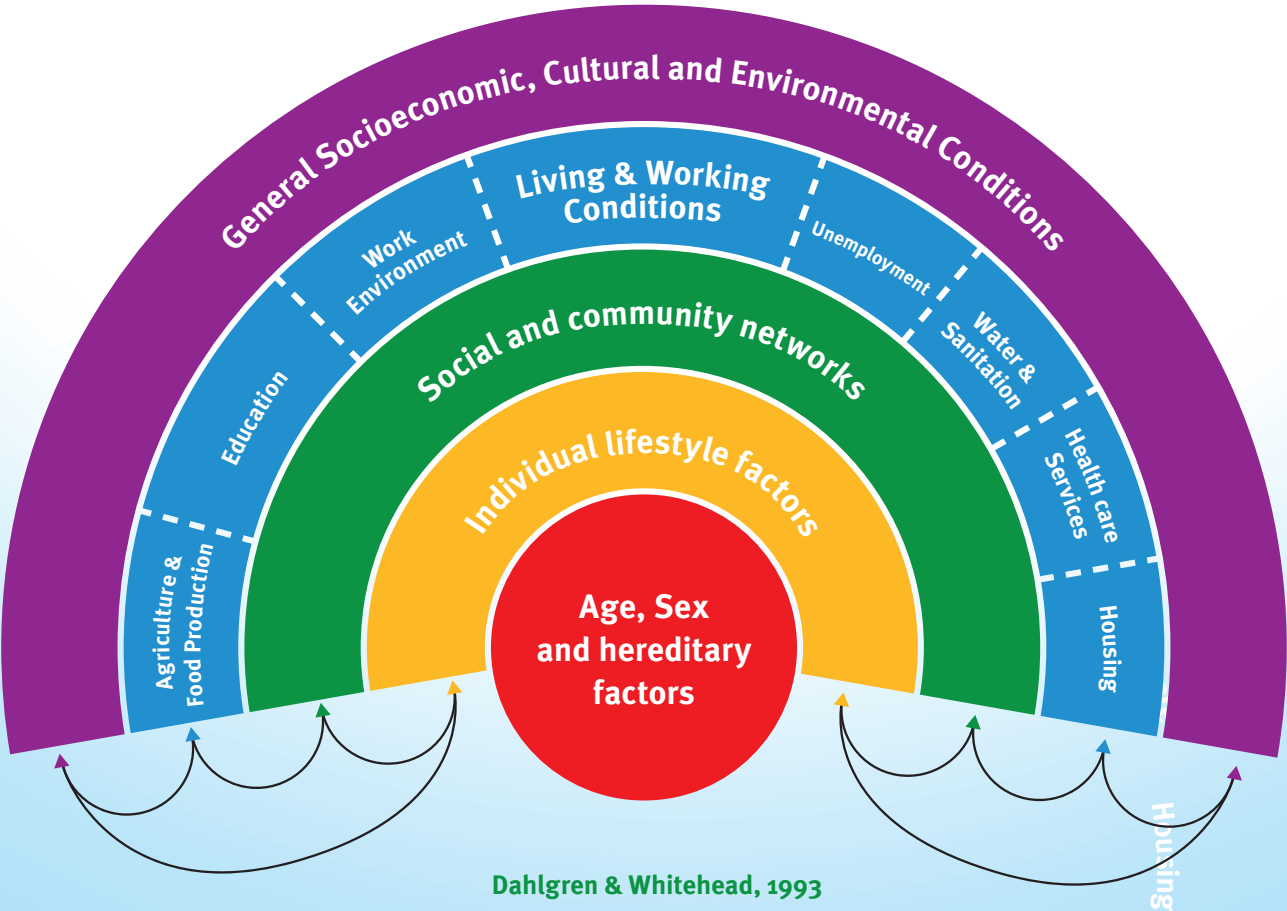


STEP 2: Select the highest priorities from each of the categories of determinants, then discuss and decide which are the most important across the assessment. Remember to include population specific information where relevant. The number of priorities must be based on your judgement as a group on how important the impacts are (based on the scale and nature of impacts and the vulnerability of population groups). You should also consider the feasibility of implementing the recommendations in the context of the specific policy or project.

List your priority recommendations below. Specify the populations they relate to (whole populations, or specified group).

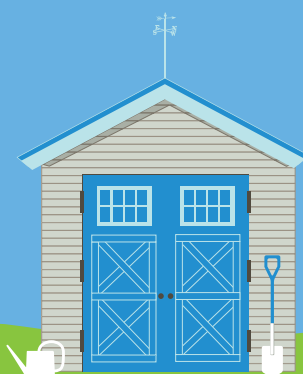


Figure 1. 'Rainbow model' of the main determinants of health and wellbeing





WELLBEING INEQUALITY ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT



ANDY PENNINGTON

Institute of Population Health Sciences,
University of Liverpool

JANE SOUTH & ANNE-MARIE BAGNALL

Centre for Health Promotion Research,
School of Health & Community Studies,
Leeds Beckett University

MEENA BHARADWA

Locality,
33 Corsham Street,
London

RHIANNON CORCORAN

Department of Psychological Sciences,
Institute of Population Health Science,
University of Liverpool

CONTACT: Andy Pennington impact@liverpool.ac.uk